

# DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 4--NO. 135.

MAYSVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1885.

PRICE ONE CENT.

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DISEASES of the KIDNEYS.

HAS been used with most gratifying success in many obstinate cases. Prof. F. W. Clark, professor of Chemistry at the University of Cincinnati says this water "belongs to the same class with that of the Allegheny Springs, of Virginia," the medicinal virtues of which are too well known to be stated here. Those who desire to try this famous water are referred to Captain C. W. Boyd, Levanas Ohio; Captain C. M. Holloway, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. J. Raabe, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale in half barrels and jugs by GUS. SIMMONS, Proprietor, Aberdeen Ohio.

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and dealer in home-made candies, fruits, etc. Soda Water the best in town. Ice Cream and Ices of all kinds. Second street, Maysville, Ky.

SMITH'S KIDNEY TONIC--TRY IT.

## ON THE SEE-SAW OF WAR.

RUSSIA CONCEDES THE APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION.

A Pause on Both Sides—Turkey and Her Prospect of Alliance with England. All the War Talk and General News From Foreign Lands.

LONDON, April 29.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph states that the latest English proposals arrived there by a special courier. The imperial council met and decided to reply that the czar favors the maintenance of the Russian demand in respect to the delimitation of the frontier. The council also resolved to inform England that Russia would consent to the appointment of a special mixed commission to examine into the facts in relation to the reports of Gen. Komaroff and Sir Peter Lumsden, and to decide which of the reports is correct. M. de Giers has advised that if England refuses to accept these proposals Baron de Staal, the Russian ambassador, be withdrawn and all negotiations be broken off. Gen. Kourapatine urges an immediate advance upon Herat, and his proposal finds many supporters. It is asserted in military circles that fresh provocations by the Afghans may still prevent Gen. Komaroff from obeying his orders to avoid a conflict. A telegraph line is being pushed from Askabad to Dushkepi.

The Daily News says that notwithstanding the peace rumors it believes that the Anglo-Russian situation is unchanged. A dispatch from Simla says: "If Russia takes Herat India will send one division only to Candahar, reserving the remainder of the troops for service elsewhere. The presence of an army at Candahar would probably encourage the Afghans to adopt guerilla warfare in order to check Russia's sending a flying column to the Helmand river. The Indian army is in urgent need of field guns. The duke of Connaught will command a division of the Quetta force. A number of Bengal zemindars have offered the government eighty lacs of rupees as a war fund."

The Moscow Gazette has an extremely peaceful article dwelling upon the beneficial results of harmonious co-operation between England and Russia, which, it says, would better serve the interests of both nations than would a recourse to arms. It urges the two governments to cease brandishing swords. The ameer, it remarks, is alone among the Afghans in desiring an alliance with England. On the other hand M. de Giers, the Russian foreign minister, is reported to have advised that, in the event of England proving obstinate in her claims regarding Afghanistan, Baron de Staal, the Russian ambassador at London, be recalled and diplomatic negotiations be abandoned.

War predictions have not abated on either side. During the past month the Russian military authorities sent 10,000 troops across the Caspian sea from Baku. Of these, 6,000 landed at Chikislar and 4,000 at Krasnovodsk. Two thousand additional men were sent from Turkistan to Merv. Prior to the despatch of these reinforcements there were 8,000 men stationed in the trans-Caspian territory. Merv is the nearest point to Afghanistan, where there is a large Russian force stationed, the garrison now numbering 6,000 men. In England the military and naval preparations continue with unabated vigor. All the officials of the admiralty and war offices are on duty all day.

Mr. John Bright has replied to the peace arbitration society, declining to attend their meeting. He says, in his reply, that if any opening for mediation presents itself the government will doubtless embrace it. Professor Armenius Vambery, in an interview, stated that he thought war was not imminent, and that a final settlement of the Central Asian question could not be delayed much longer. Professor Vambery believes that the Afghans would prefer an alliance with England to one with Russia, and maintains that Russia aims at the possession of India.

A Catholic Schema.

PARIS, April 29.—A well-informed Herald correspondent at Rome telegraphs that the Irish bishops have held two informal meetings of the Irish college. The last was important. Bishop Woodcock, of Armagh, his coadjutor, and the bishop of Clonfert were absent. The schema to be discussed by the congress resembles notably the schema submitted to the American bishops in 1883. It opens with a touching eulogy of the faith and proselytizing zeal of the Irish race. The expediency of strengthening the ecclesiastical spirit by occasional visits to Rome is pointed out and shown by quotations from the New Testament. The points of greatest interest are those relating to the social life of Catholics and the attitude which the clergy should adopt toward secret and revolutionary societies.

All the rules of the propaganda against secret societies are still in force and all subversive societies are condemned ("omnis societas subversiva"). It is believed that Archbishop Crooke will quote the case of Poland and the doctrine of St. Thomas Aquinas as proofs that if some revolutions are forbidden others are permitted. Bishops are exhorted not to allow revolutionary doctrines to lead astray the generous and ardent imaginations of youth. The conduct of bishops and the higher clergy in their dealings with the civil authorities has a prominent place in the schema, reference being made to the splendid example (insigne exemplum) of religious tolerance set by England in her colonies as an example worthy of imitation by some other powers, which only remember Catholics when something is to be got out of them. The bishops are authoritatively reminded that the general principles which guide the vicar of Christ ("qui habet sollicitudinem omnium ecclesiarum") cannot be altered, and that the salvation of souls, the peace and prosperity of Christendom and the good of the greatest number should be the constant object of the church.

The Very Latest News.

LONDON, April 29.—Telegraphed reports of renewed fighting in Afghanistan has caused indescribable excitement in military and political circles. The general feeling is one of regret, tempered with the hope that the news may turn out to have no better foundation

than the bazaar rumor. At the war office the opinion is unanimous that if such a battle as reported really has taken place the question whether there will be peace or war between Great Britain and Russia will be decided in favor of war, and nothing her majesty's ministers can now do will avert the struggle. The defeated Russians will be immediately reinforced and now a campaign against the Afghans in overwhelming strength will be commenced. The policy of her majesty's ministers, it is assumed, will be to watch the course of events and proceed as rapidly as possible with the preparations for the defense of the Indian frontier. In the event of a crushing Russian victory, which is looked for as a matter of course, the British will probably occupy Candahar and block only the practicable roads into India. The probability of peace between Abdur-Rahman and Russia is discussed. In the event of Russian occupation or protectorate the general opinion is that the Afghan tribes hostile to the ameer's rule should be routed. No doubt is entertained here that the whole of Afghanistan would be plunged into a civil war and anarchy with the first Russian victories, and that the whole country between Cabul and the Caspian sea would become a seat of active operations against the Russians. This is the prevailing view in London in the face of the latest news, and further telegrams from the supposed scene of hostilities are awaited with deep interest.

The Dardanelles. Varna, April 29.—Turkish sympathy with England is becoming more pronounced, even at the palace, although there it is considered prudent to still maintain the attitude of reserve. England says that the Turks must keep discreetly silent until England is actually engaged in war. A circumstance very significant as to Turkey's real intentions in the event of an Anglo-Russian war is, notwithstanding the recommendations of the powers respecting the closing of the Dardanelles to belligerent fleets, not the slightest step has been taken to increase the power of the port to guard the straits against attempted violation. The Porte understands well the German and Austrian motives, and knows that those powers hope that the Turkish attitude will compel England herself to destroy the last vestige of the treaty of Paris by sending a fleet through the Black Sea without the permission of the Sultan. He therefore evades answering the requests of the Powers so as not to find his hands tied if events render an alliance with England necessary.

In St. Peter-burg.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 29.—The wildest speculation has prevailed in the past week on the St. Petersburg Bourse. Reckless operators have made or lost fortunes in forty-eight hours. Wheat is firm at 170s. for May deliveries and 180s. for October, being twenty per cent. higher than it was six weeks ago. Russian paper rubles are now quoted at 2.43c., being five points lower than during the darkest days of the Turkish war, just before Plevna. Notwithstanding the heavy fall in Russian securities, the feeling among financiers is gaining ground that Russia can obtain all the wants in Central Asia without going to war, and that England, in spite of all snubs, diplomatic defections and bombast, cannot even be horse-whipped into fighting anybody.

In Bermuda.

NEW YORK, April 29.—"The English are actively engaged in war preparations at Bermuda," said a gentleman who has just returned from that island. "The Yorkshire and Lancashire regiments, fresh from the Sudan are there and the garrison is swelled to over 1,300 men. There is some reason for the activity they are showing, for all the time I was there, there was a Russian man-of-war cruising outside of the harbor."

Lumsden the Cause.

VIENNA, April 29.—The governor of Odessa has declared to an Odessa correspondent of the Tagblatt that Gen. Lumsden was the real cause of the conflict in Kushk. Russia does not desire any more conquest, but can not submit to England's impertinence. Russia is quite prepared for war, and England will not be able to subdue Russia with seven and a half million pounds sterling.

Bismarck's Scheme.

VIENNA, April 29.—Representatives of the German liberals are actively working in Austria especially in Moravia, to secure a fusion of the advanced and middle German parties at the approaching elections on the basis of opposition to the further amendments of the constitution in the direction of federalization. Prince Bismarck is credited with inspiring the movement.

No Arbitration.

BERLIN, April 29.—A rumor which was circulated in London, Paris and Berlin, that the kaiser had been asked to arbitrate between England and Russia, is without any foundation. It can be said from the highest authority that even if asked, Bismarck will hardly feel inclined to act as pacemaker in this complicated case.

Rumor Denied.

BERLIN, April 29.—The rumor published by the National Zeitung that the czar had written a letter to the emperor of Germany stating that the chances for peace had diminished, is now semi-officially denied.

Homeward Bound.

ALEXANDRIA, April 29.—The French charge d'affaires has arrived here from Cairo. It is expected that he will depart for France unless the Bosphore Egyptian matter be adjusted in the meantime.

Scuttling from Egypt.

SUAKIM, April 29.—Gen. Graham has received definite orders by telegraph from Gen. Wolsley. It is understood that the immediate withdrawal of the British troops has been decided upon.

LONDON, April 29.—The present emigration to America is unprecedented, 3,062 persons, most of whom were Irish, having left Queenstown within the past four days.

Topedoes for England.

VIENNA, April 29.—Whitehead's famous torpedo factory in Fiume is making 220 topedoes for England.

## AFFAIRS OF AMERICA.

NEWS OF THE DAY OCCURRING ON THE GREAT FIELD OF THE FREE

The Extradition Treaty with Italy—Wood Preserving Plant—Patronage in the Territories—The President and Mr. Watterson—Notes.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Secretary of State Bayard and Baron Fava, the minister of Italy at Washington, exchanged the ratifications of their respective governments of the convention concluded June 11, 1884, supplement to the convention for the extradition of fugitive criminals between the United States and Italy of March 23, 1868. The kidnapping of minors or adults, or the detention of one or more persons for the purpose of extorting money from them or their families, or for any other unlawful purpose, is added to the crimes for which extradition may be granted. It also authorizes any competent judicial magistrate of either government, to whom shall be exhibited a duly signed certificate by the secretary of state of the United States or the minister of foreign affairs for Italy, attesting that a requisition has been made by the other to secure the preliminary arrest of a person accused of an extraditable offense, to issue the necessary warrant, in order that the evidence of criminality in the case may be heard and considered. Such magistrate may also issue a warrant on complaint duly made under oath by a person cognizant of the fact, or by a diplomatic or consular officer of the demanding government when duly authorized. Such accused person shall be held for ten days only, subject to a formal demand of the government, supported by the required evidence.

Wood Preserving Plant.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The secretary of the navy has issued the following order: "My attention has been called to the dealing of this department with the American wood preserving company, to the large sums of money paid for the use of the patent, and recently for the purchase of a large plant erected at the Boston navy yard by the company. Such personal investigation as I have been able to make has convinced me that a thorough examination and investigation of all the matters connected with the dealings of the government with this company should be made, including an investigation into the utility of the invention and its practical value. The government is in possession of an expensive plant recently purchased for use in connection with this invention. I am unable to find that the invention has gone into general use, or that private individuals are availing of its supposed superior merits. I hereby designate and detail Capt. Francis M. Bunce and Capt. Henry K. Hawison to act with Prof. Chas. F. Chandler, of the city of New York, to look into the whole matter and report to me."

The patent referred to above was purchased by the government a few months since at a cost of \$500,000.

Senator Morrill on an Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Senator Morrill said he had not received an intimation that an extra session of congress would be called in the event of a war between England and Russia. He did not know of any reason why such a session should be called unless for the purpose of repealing the navigation laws of the United States in order to permit the sale of vessels captured by either of the belligerents as prizes. Under existing regulations such prizes could not be sold, and any one purchasing them did so at his own risk. The call for an extra session would have to originate with the president after deliberation with his cabinet. The senator said he visited Secretary Bayard, but the latter did not intimate that such a proposition was pending. So far as a war is concerned, if England and Russia came together it would be a battle of giants, but could not last long. Russia had not the financial resources and England lacked requisite men. Under no circumstances would there be a collision of the United States with either of these powers, but a strict neutrality would be maintained.

Patronage in the Territories.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—There are indications that the president is beginning to weaken on the theory that territorial offices should be filled by residents of the territories. The national platform rather commits him to this policy, but he told an applicant the other day that he considered the clause advisory rather than mandatory. The fact is, the importunities of these territorial candidates, and the back-capping which these rival delegations indulge in, are enough to make the president hesitate about favoring one or another faction. It is told of Grant that at one time Stephen B. Elkins, when representing New Mexico here, induced the president to adopt this plan of selecting territorial residents for office. The results were situations in Mr. Elkins' territory and in Arizona closely bordering on civil war. "I made up my mind then," said Grant, in speaking of the matter, "never to appoint a resident of a territory to a federal office within it, and I got on better."

Approved by Watterson.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The president listened good naturedly to Mr. Henry Watterson for an hour or more and now the guardian of the star-eyed goddess feels authorized to say: "Our talk was frank, cordial and friendly. He (the president) is an honest and conscientious man, and means to do right by his party and give to the people a good and honest government, administered upon safe and economical business principles." Mr. Watterson's visit here is mainly in the interest of Mr. Boyd Winchester, for whom he wishes something better than the consularship at Nice, with the \$1,500 salary. It is stated, however, that Mr. Winchester has not declined the appointment.

NEW YORK, April 29.—A special from Panama says: "The French influence is supreme here. The French people living at Panama boast that the protest from Paris caused the American troops to leave the city. The American bark which was captured by the rebels has been retaken by the Alliance and sent to Colon with Ruiz and sixty insurgents on board."

## THE PITTSBURG FIRE.

List of the Killed and Wounded in the Smoky City.

PITTSBURG, April 29.—Nothing definite has as yet been ascertained as to the cause of the fire in Edmunson & Sons' brick building, 98 Third avenue. The lifeless body of Nelson Wood, foreman of engine company No. 7, was discovered on the second floor of the building almost covered with debris. The body was terribly crushed, and had been caught under the falling timbers. Wood was forty-two and unmarried.

Of the other eleven firemen injured John Grootzinger is the most seriously injured. His breast is crushed and skull badly fractured. There is no hope for his recovery. He has a wife and child. He had resigned from his position in the fire department to enter other business and this would have been his last week in the service as fireman. John Kilhan is seriously crushed about the hips. His condition is extremely critical. He is married.

William Coyle, who was at first reported having his back broken and injured internally, is not so seriously hurt as thought, and will probably recover.

Fred Nance has his leg crushed; William Fulton has his shoulder dislocated; William McKelvey, James Young and John Burns are cut about the head with falling bricks; Henry Cramer has his shoulder injured; John Jones has his back hurt; J. D. Mittenzy, a citizen, has the back of his head cut. All the latter are reported out of danger.

CHIPPED OFF THE INSCRIPTION.

Defacement of the Gen. E. G. Marshall Monument in Mount Hope Cemetery.

ROCHESTER, April 29.—The discovery has been made here that the monument erected over the grave of Gen. E. G. Marshall, in Mount Hope cemetery, has been mutilated by rascals, who chipped off the raised letters of the inscription. No clue has been found to the perpetrators, and the authorities are puzzled as to what motive could have prompted such a deed. Gen. Marshall's first wife was Hannah Erickson, daughter of Aaron Erickson, one of the wealthiest bankers of Rochester. She eloped with him by climbing from her father's window after dark. The scandal thus created was the talk of the city for months. She died in 1873 and was buried in Mount Hope in the same lot that contains the general's remains.

He subsequently married a wealthy lady, with whom he could not agree, and they parted before his death. His second wife was not present at the funeral, and the thousand-dollar monument was paid for by the father of his first wife. The authorities are unable to decide whether the defacement of the monument is a result of the general's marital relations, or whether some one jealous of his military record committed the outrage.

OUT OF THE OLD INTO THE NEW.

Affecting Change of Base of Chicago's Commercial Interests.

CHICAGO, April 29.—The members of the board of trade have abandoned their old building for one of the finest structures ever erected in this country for commercial purposes, and the change was made the occasion of quite an affecting demonstration. At the close of the call, the members formed in line, headed by gray haired veterans, and hats were doffed and hands joined, hands as all united in singing "Auld Lang Syne." Addresses were then made by Messrs. Harrison, Keene, the actor, and Congressman Dunham. Then "Good-bye Sweet Heart," was sung, and the band played a dirge and the procession marched around the floor and thence to the street.

Many of the older members were visibly affected as the left the quarters which had known them so long. When the floor of the new building was reached the members again formed in a circle, and "Home, Sweet Home," and patriotic songs were sung.

MOST HORRIBLE.

A Dastardly Drunken Demon and His Undefinable Deed.

CONCORDIA, O., April 29.—One of the most shocking crimes ever known in this section has been committed near this place.

A German named Adolph Hess, with his wife and child, lived in a mean little house three miles from the village. Sometime during the night Hess, who was addicted to drink, took an ax and with one blow severed the head of the child from its body. The head was found on the floor.

Hess then beat his wife on the head until life was extinct. The room bore evidence of a desperate struggle. The floor was smeared with blood, chairs were broken, and bloody finger marks stained the wall. The woman's body, almost nude, was horribly bruised and gashed, and lay in one corner. After his bloody work, Hess hung himself to a rafter and when found all the bodies were stiff.

QUESTION OF GUILT.

Mrs. Hawley Charged by the Detectives with Firing the Bradford Block.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—Detectives found the tooth of a comb and a newspaper with the corner torn off, among the oil-saturated paper in the Palace hotel, and on searching the room of Mrs. Hawley, who gave the alarm, found a comb with several teeth out, and a bit of paper alleged to fit the torn corner. The woman denied the charge, but was locked in the top floor of the hotel. The lady gives a very plausible explanation of how these things came to be there, and the impression prevails that she is unjustly suspected and persecuted.

Grant's Natal Day of Peace.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Dr. Douglas felt some anxiety lest Gen. Grant should become weary with undue excitement attending his birthday. That was the reason Mr. Douglas called at 4 o'clock, but when he left he said the general was as well as could be expected, that he is daily growing stronger. The general slept with intervals of wakefulness until he finally fell into a natural slumber and continued without waking for several hours. He then awoke, but for an hour afterward he dozed and rested. The doctor said he would return again, but there was no cause for alarm.